

EXCHANGE:  
Closing Quotations:—  
T.T. London 24.9 1/4.  
On Demand 24.9 3/4.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 29.83.

October 10, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 84  
Humidity 72 41

October 10, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 84  
Humidity 77 64

7772 日五廿月八

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1917.

三拜禮 號十月十英港香

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### ANOTHER ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

#### Satisfactory Progress Reported.

London, October 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We again attacked, at 5.30 this morning, on a wide front to the north-east and west of Ypres, in conjunction with our Allies on our left. Reports indicate satisfactory progress at all parts of the front. The weather is stormy.

#### A French Report.

London, October 9.

A French communiqué states:—In Belgium, in conjunction with the British, we attacked at 8.30 this morning the German positions south of the forest of Honchulst, between Draibank and Weindendrecht. Fighting continued and is developing in our favour. Operations on the Aisne front are marked by artillery activity, notably in the region of Ponthion on the right bank of the Meuse. There is an artillery struggle in the sector north of Bois de Chama.

#### The German Report.

London, October 9.

A German official wireless message says:—The English attacked this morning astride the Sedan Boesinghe Railway and northward of the Ypres-Meunin road. Fighting is progressing.

#### Germans Admit Loss of Territory.

London, Oct. 9.

A German wireless official message states:—A fresh battle has developed and still continues between the Draibank and Ghelvelt. The gain of territory, despite repeated assaults, is limited to the stretch between Draibank and Poelspelpe.

## THE REICHSTAG DEBATE.

### A Soothing Speech by the Chancellor.

London, October 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Dr. Michaelis, who was accompanied by the principal members of the Government, coolly addressed the Reichstag. He dwelt upon the criticisms regarding the conduct of the Fatherland Party propaganda by officials and stated that there was no objection to officials belonging to political parties, but abuses favouring a particular party were not allowed, and all political propaganda in the Army was excluded. He deplored the fact that antagonistic forms of propaganda had recently sprung up there, and appealed for singleness of the community's aim. Subsequent speakers reflected keen irritation at Herr von Heidebrich's attitude, as outlined on the 7th instant, and condemned political in the Army, but they supported patriotic propaganda, which inexperienced eighteen-year-old lieutenants could not accomplish.

The War Minister, Herr von Sein, declared that the propaganda service was covered from general funds. Herr von Heidebrich defended his behaviour on Saturday. Dr. Michaelis again spoke and promised action in cases exposed where higher officials on behalf of the Fatherland Party had unduly influenced the lower. He dwelt on the necessity of propaganda at the front, though it was sometimes difficult to distinguish propaganda from politics, as exemplified in the criticism of the Reply to the Papal Note. He denied that propaganda was being worked to support the Fatherland Party. The Supplementary Estimate for the office of Vice-Chancellor was adopted unaltered, the Social Democrats dissenting.

## THE BOLO CASE.

### Startling Developments Expected.

London, October 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that a French Commission of Enquiry is going to England in connection with the Bolo case.

Later.

The visit of the French Commission to enquire into the activities of M. Bolo in England is expected to result in some startling developments. Bolo is a Frenchman, who has been a ladies' hairdresser, a stock-broker's agent, a bogus company promoter and a supposed millionaire with an entrée to Paris society. He had illicit dealings with the ex-Khedive, who made him a Pasha. The discovery of his activities on behalf of Germany has caused an enormous sensation in France. He is supposed to have received £1,800,000 from Germany to effect a separate peace with France. Bolo tried to secure control of the French Press.

## THE SUFFERINGS OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

London, October 9.

The Daily News, in a leader, refers to the callousness which is the inevitable result of war and says that the fatalistic acceptance of misery and suffering and death is a thing that must be resisted at all costs. Especially must it be remembered that the case of the prisoner of war is not less pitiful to day. It is possible to believe that the best is being done, privately and officially for prisoners in Germany, but what of the other? The leader proceeds to dwell upon the wretched lot of prisoners in the hands of the Turks and urges the British Government to take steps to effect their exchange without delay.

## U. S. TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.

London, October 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Administration is arranging to spend 350,000,000 dollars in building torpedo boat destroyers, which will be ready within eighteen months.

## AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.

London, October 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says it is announced that the Imperial butter purchase involves thirty thousand tons, of the value of four-and-a-half million sterling.

## MUNITIONS WORKS FIRE.

London, October 9.

The Press Bureau announces that ten were killed and two injured in the munitions works fire caused on the 2nd instant.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

#### The New Coalition Cabinet.

London, October 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the new Coalition Cabinet which has been formed comprises six Socialists, of which M. Kerensky is the Premier and Commander-in-Chief. There are eleven Democratic and Bourgeois representatives, including M. Terestchenko, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; General Verkhovsky, Minister for War, and Admiral Verederovsky, Minister of Marine.

#### A Railway Settlement.

London, October 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Government has decided to grant the increase of wages demanded by the railway strikers, necessitating an annual expenditure of 750,000,000 roubles. The Government also provides for special supplies to railwaymen, who will receive food before other supplies are distributed.

#### Oil-Fields Strike.

London, October 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Baku says that a general strike has been declared in the oil fields because the employers have refused not to dismiss workmen except with the consent of the Trade Unions.

#### Other Appointments.

London, October 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the new Cabinet includes M. Nikitin, Minister for the Interior and Posts and Telegraphs, M. Avksentiev, as Minister for Agriculture, M. Gvozdev, as Minister for Labour, and M. Bernatsky, as Minister for Finance.

## RUSSIAN NAVAL ACTIVITY.

London, October 9.

A Russian official wireless message states:—In the Boshporus region our torpedo-boats destroyed seven coal-laden barges, while a Russian submarine captured and brought in to Sevastopol a Turkish steamer laden with corn.

## ARGENTINE AFFAIRS.

### Count Luxberg an Outcast.

London, October 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that Senator Pueyrredon, the Foreign Minister, in an interview regarding Argentina's attitude, stated that the Government would not hesitate to sever relations with Germany if any act were committed interfering with the principles of International Law.

It appears that Count Luxberg, has not sailed, but has temporarily withdrawn to an unnamed place in the interior, as he was unable to embark without safe-conduct and his presence in Buenos Aires was dangerously exciting the population. Neighbouring Governments have objected to his crossing the frontier.

There is no prospect of a settlement in the railway strike. The strikers are attacking railroad repairers.

## POLISH ARMY FOR SERVICE IN FRANCE.

London, October 9.

A message from Washington says that the Government approves of the raising of a Polish Army in America to fight in France.

## ENEMY ATTACKS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, October 9.

An Italian official message says:—After an intense bombardment, the enemy renewed his attacks on Costa Bella and Massaf, but our artillery compelled him to withdraw. We took a hundred prisoners in local engagements on the Bainsizza Plateau.

## SULTAN OF EGYPT DYING.

London, October 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says it is reported that the Sultan of Egypt is dying.

## EGYPTIAN COTTON.

London, October 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo says that the cotton condition in Lower Egypt is 94 and in Upper Egypt 96. The final result is not expected to be so favourable as anticipated, but the quality of fibre and the ginning out-turn are expected to be particularly good.

## THE NORTH CHINA FLOODS.

### Will Tientsin Become Uninhabitable?

London, October 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai reports enormous floods in North China over a densely populated area. Twenty thousand square miles have become an immense deep lake, and there is a likelihood of Tientsin becoming uninhabitable; also the removal of the capital from Peking might be necessary, owing to the instability of the communications.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### AMERICA AND DUTCH SHIPPING.

New York, October 9.

The Government has refused a licence for bunker coal to the liner Nieuwe Amsterdam because Holland would not give assurance that the ship would return to the United States after discharging her Belgian relief cargo.

It is stated that the action forecast, a complete embargo on a large fleet of Dutch ships now lying in New York unless Holland permits them to carry cargoes for the United States.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### A CANADIAN STRIKE ENDED.

Ottawa, October 9.

The strike of longshoremen at Fort William has been settled on the intervention of the Government. Grain will now move rapidly from the head of lake navigation to the seaboard.

### GERMAN BUDGET DELAYED.

Amsterdam, October 9.

A message from Berlin states that the Reichstag has postponed the debate on the Fatherland Party interpellation, and, instead of passing the third reading of the supplementary budget, has sent it back to the main committee despite the protests of the Conservatives.

The Socialist, Herr Ebert, said that after Saturday's debate it was most interesting to ascertain how Imperial funds were used for the Fatherland propaganda in the Army. The Budget, which authorised the issue of another two hundred millions sterling of Treasury Bonds, must be reconsidered. Thereafter the Reichstag might insist on the reorganization of Government offices.

Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial Chancellor, has returned to Berlin from a hurried visit to the Kaiser at Headquarters, the object of which is much commented upon.

### ECUADOR'S TURN NEXT.

Washington, October 9.

The Minister for Ecuador states that his Government has decided not to receive the German ex-Minister from Peru, who has left Lima for Quito. This is regarded here as equivalent to a rupture with Germany.

## RUSSIAN DELEGATES IN PARIS.

### "International Humbug."

In the Observer, Philippe Millet writes from Paris as follows:—

The day after the British, French, and Russian Socialist had managed to concoct a number of resolutions recommending the international Socialist congress should meet in September. Gustave Hervé published in *La Victoire* an article entitled: "The Wake of the Soviet." Hervé has always been and will always be the enfant terrible of French Socialism. For once, he seems to have adequately expressed the opinion held by the overwhelming majority of his countrymen.

Let us try to avoid being unfair to the Socialists of the western world. Professing, as they do, to hold advanced views, they cannot help living on compromise. The British Labour Party has to compromise with Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, the French Socialist Party with M. Jean Longuet, they could not but come to terms with the ambassadors of the Soviet. Once you threaten a Socialist to call him an Imperialist, he is bound to climb down to anything you like. Perhaps they could not this time do better than endorse the Russian proposal with all the mental reservations which have always been familiar both to Jesuits and to extreme political parties.

But they have not apparently been aware that the moral and political situation has been considerably changed since the first attempt to convene an international congress was made in May last. Two great facts have happened since that time which it was dangerous to overlook. 1. The first at all, the recent political crisis in Germany has conclusively shown, if such a demonstration was still necessary, that the German Socialists are mere puppets in the hands of the symbolic Hindenburg. No body endowed with common sense can believe any longer that an international congress of Socialists can have the slightest effect on the duration of the war.

Suppose the coming Stockholm or Christiania congress manages to force the German Socialists to make a gesture to the wall. It is only too easy to foresee that Herr Michaelis or our friend Baron von Kuhlmann will at once come out with a speech in which he will prove that the said congress was nothing but a gross conspiracy engineered by the Government of the Kaiser against the Russian people. And the German people will believe or pretend to believe that Herr Michaelis or Baron von Kuhlmann are speaking the truth. It is therefore pretty clear that the pilgrimage to Scandinavia can do no harm to Prussian militarism, while it may do some harm inside our blessed democratic countries, where a small but active minority will profess to believe that the Russian Father can be reduced to impotence by a concert of birds.

The second new fact is even more impressive. When the Soviet launched the invitation in May last, the Russian Government and the Russian people had just been more or less maximised by a number of gentlemen who apparently were not all reliable Russians. An old French saying states, however, that a revolution always eats up its own children. After what happened recently in Petrograd and in Galicia, one may well wonder whether his is not true of the Russian revolution as well. Of course, Mr. Henderson, as well as M. Albert Thomas, has been careful to draw a distinction between the Maximists and the other Russian Socialists who, while heaping the dictatorship of Kerensky, are still eager for the reconstruction of the International. But the question is: Are you sure that the main political power is still to day in the hands of men who do not represent the real feeling of the only force that counts, the Russian peasant? Suppose men of the type of Milink return to power before next September, what will be the attitude of the then Russian Government towards a Socialist Congress which will appear to him as an aftermath, due to the weakness of the western Socialists, of the most unfortunate period of the Russian revolution? Nothing might be left then to our excellent and well-meaning Socialists but the humiliation of having consented to shake hands with the most devoted servants of the Kaiser.

One cannot wonder, therefore that this last surrender of the Russian Socialists to the Extremists should have been received by French opinion with a distinct coldness. There is no anxiety here, as there was in May, lest this new Stockholm undertaking should lead to premature peace. The feeling is much more that all his international humbug might deter Russia from the only path leading to salvation, and thereby prolong the war. At every Russian mistake, he is being paid in the blood of French and British soldiers, this is not to be a matter of mere political discussion. What counts here is the difficult problem of how

man people will believe or pretend to believe that Herr Michaelis or Baron von Kuhlmann are speaking the truth. It is therefore pretty clear that the pilgrimage to Scandinavia can do no harm to Prussian militarism, while it may do some harm inside our blessed democratic countries, where a small but active minority will profess to believe that the Russian Father can be reduced to impotence by a concert of birds.

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## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 9.  
Silver is quoted at 40 1/2 per ounce. The market is dull.

## CHURCH NOTES.

We take the following from Church Notes, the St. John's Cathedral magazine:—

A change in the time of the week-day morning service has been made necessary, owing to the important nature of the work being done upon the organ. The service at 10.15, coming in the middle of the morning, was found to interfere greatly with the work. Therefore, in order not to delay its completion, the hour has been changed to 12.15. The service in the Peak Church will still be held at 10.15 on Wednesday, and the Holy Communion celebrated with intention for the War in the Cathedral on Thursdays at 7.45 a.m. Owing to other duties of the Chaplain there will be no mid-day service on Thursdays. We may add that the service at 12.15 will be very brief.

The meeting of the Mothers' Union, which was to have taken place this month has been postponed owing to the absence from the Colony of so many of its members. A massive, well bound Bible (revised version) has just been received for use in the Cathedral. The donor is Captain Carr who is a keen student of the Bible and offered to provide a suitable book when it was decided to use the Revised in the place of the Authorised version. It is generally admitted that the language of the Revised version suffers in comparison with the older translation; but the former is far more accurate and clear, a virtue which perhaps outweighs beauty of language.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Harbour Swimming Race.  
Hongkong Football Club meeting; 5.30 p.m.

"The Fantasia" open at the Theatre Royal.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

### TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

### Saturday, October 20.

China Light and Power Company—Shareholders' meeting; 11.30 a.m.

men like Mr. Henderson or Mr. Albert Thomas and Ramsdell find themselves to-day, there is a honest recognition that not one of them has apparently had the courage to tell the four Russian delegates that, before thinking of peace, Russia's duty is to make war and thus relieve the burden we are bearing. The niceties of Socialist diplomacy may well allow the leaders of the majority Socialists to prevent the international congress from doing any harm. At the same time, the constant record of the Socialist congresses before the war, other as unimpressive ones, James Ramsdell, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Albert Thomas, and Mr. Ramsdell, are all men of high character and high ability, and their presence at the congress is a guarantee of its success.



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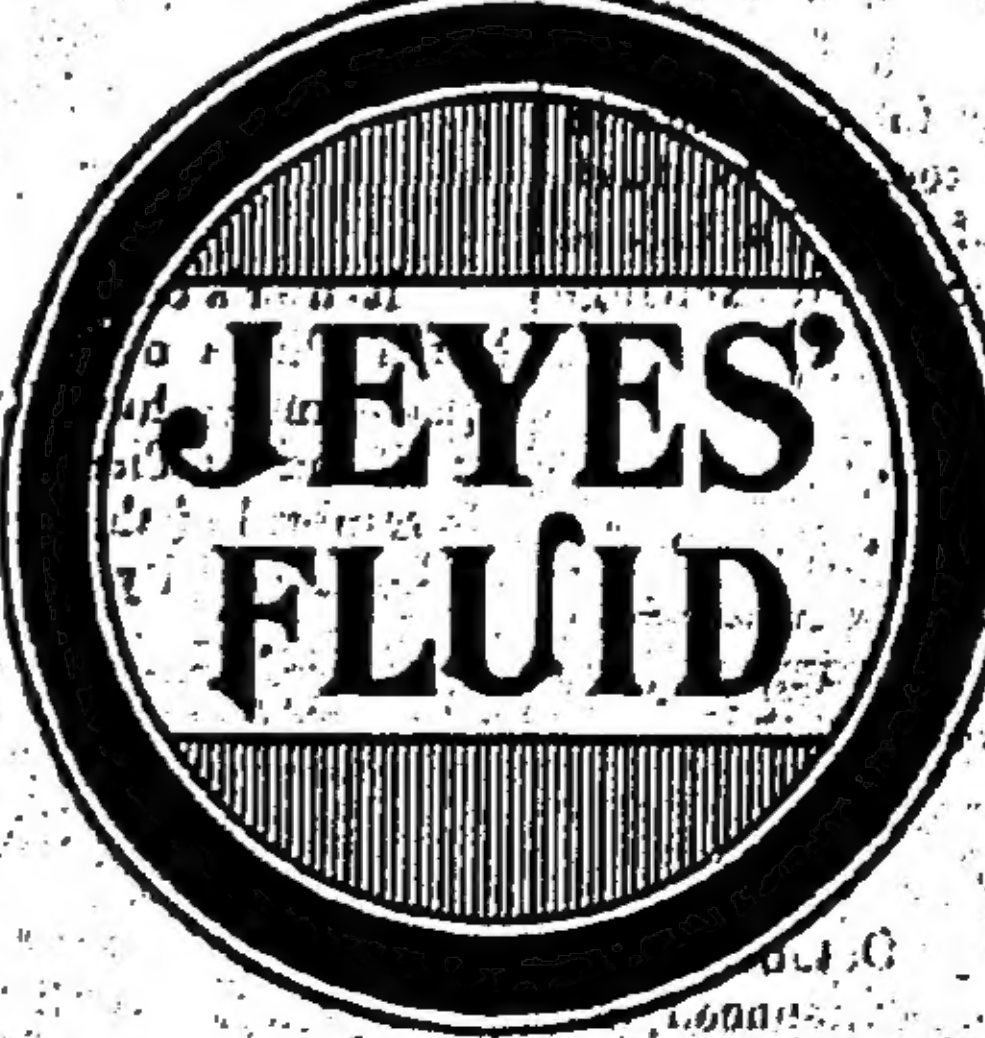
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## GENERAL NEWS

## British Consul's Appointment.

Mr. W. J. Davis, student interpreter at the British Embassy, Tokyo, has been appointed acting British Consul at Tamsui, Formosa, during the absence on leave of Mr. Thomas Harrington, the Consul.

## Japan and China.

A party of representative Japanese business men will shortly visit China for a two-fold purpose; one for an inspection of commercial conditions in China and the other to work for better understanding with the Chinese not only in regard to commercial, but other relations. The party will be despatched under the auspices of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, which is now selecting members of the party, says the Japan Asahi.

## After "Big Game."

In a Seattle telegram to the Asahi states that Mr. Ooyen, a millionaire who contributed the Ooyen Park to the city of Seattle, has announced an offer of \$5,000 to any American soldier, who either kills or arrests the German Graf Prince, Admiral von Tirpitz, former German Secretary of the Navy, or Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of the German General Staff. He has already entrusted the money to the Seattle Times, in which he has this announcement.

## Mr. Basil Peto to Retire.

Mr. Basil Peto, the member for East Wiltshire since 1908, has written to the chairman of the East Wiltshire Unionist Association to the effect that he will not be a candidate for Parliament after the war. In his letter he states that he does not see a determination on the part of the present Government to approach the problems of the future with a clear national policy. Under the circumstances he had informed the Chief Whip that his support of the Government must be conditional for the future.

## Conscientious Legatee.

A strange ground for exemption was put before the Warwickshire County Appeal Tribunal at Birmingham recently, when an appellant, aged 84, asked for a review of the decision of the local tribunal. If he were called up and killed, he said, serious hardship would ensue to his wife and children; because by the terms of a will he had a share in a large estate if he survived the other two legatees. They were older than himself, and he would come into a fortune of probably over £200,000. If he were killed his family would receive nothing. Conditional exemption was granted.

## Interesting American War Committee.

James J. Corbett, former heavy-weight champion of the world, has received an appointment from the United States Government to be chairman of the War Department Committee on Athletic Instruction. Serving also in the body will be Sergeant Norman Selby (Kid McCoy), Mike Donovan, physical director of the New York Athletic Club, Prof. Richard Nolligan of Amherst College, and Robert Edgar, sports editor of the New York Evening World. The committee has formed plans to gather together the most famous boxers in the United States to teach boxing tactics to the soldiers on the ground that it will be helpful in bayonet fighting and other war activities.

## A Necessary Action.

On Saturday, the 22nd ult., says the Echo de Tientsin, the French Consul-General, accompanied by a representative of the Chinese authorities, paid a visit to the offices of the Hongkong Haugwall, so as to examine the books and funds of this enterprise, the capital of which is largely French. M. Bourgeois, who is authorised to act for the French shareholders, also attended. The Austrian manager has been ordered to appear before the Chinese Court to explain his conduct. M. Bourgeois also secured the seizure of a sum of about 10,000 francs representing dividends due to French shareholders in this concern, which the Austrian Consul in Tientsin had deposited in his own name in a foreign bank, and which he endeavored to withdraw just after the French Consul-General's intervention.



## GENERAL NEWS.

**Obituary.**  
The Governor of the Straits Settlements has received a telegram from Batavia stating that the death has occurred, following an operation, of Mr. W. R. D. Beckett, C.M.G., the British Consul-General for the Netherlands Indies. Mr. Beckett, who has been at Agra, spent most of his career in India, where he was at various times Charge d'Affaires, and became Consul-General in 1927. In the same year he was transferred to Batavia.

**Russian Emigrant Movement.**  
A single contribution which will amount to at least £12,000, and probably more, was made to the Russian emigrant aid movement on September 26 by Mr. M. Ginsburg, a wealthy Russian merchant of Yokohama and Moscow, says the Japan Advertiser. Mr. Ginsburg agreed to rent the Royal Hotel, Yokohama, and pay all its running expenses for one year—servants' hire, light and fuel, and all food required during the year—as a home for Russian emigrants stranded in Yokohama, en route to their future home in the United States.

**Coal Train Falls on to Railway.**  
A remarkable accident occurred on the Great Western Railway between Abertillery and Blaenau recently at a spot where a bridge crosses the railway from some colliery workings to an adjoining tip. Two men and a horse were conducting a train of coal trucks over the bridge when a portion collapsed, and the men, horse, and trucks were precipitated on to the railway, thirty feet below. A train had just safely passed, but another, coming from Newport, was delayed until the early hours of Saturday morning. Both men had a marvellous escape, and apart from slight injury were practically no worse for the adventure.

**War Charities.**  
The latest subscriptions to the Red Cross Fund include £250 from Lieut. Ronald Season; £5 from Mr. William N. Porter, Kanamoto, Japan, and the following donations per the Overseas Club and Patriotic League of Britons Overseas:—Shanghai Overseas Club, £80; British Residents in Utsunomiya, £82 12s. 3d.; Cebu Branch, P.L.B.O., £58; Bank War Charities Committee, £57 17s. 2d.; Hangchow Branch, P.L.B.O., £15 16s. 5d.; Nanking Branch, P.L.B.O., £11 16s. 11d.; Mr. H. G. Fletcher (Tientsin), £5; Ichang Branch, P.L.B.O., £123 (further contribution).

**Germany's Machinations.**  
Germany's military preparation was known to the Russian War Ministry, and it was also aware that Germany contemplated a declaration of war in 1909 and again in 1913, according to testimony given recently by General Michelson at the trial for high treason of General Sukhomlinoff, former Minister of War. The witness was the military attache of the Russian Embassy in Berlin from 1908 to 1911. He testified that he had reported Germany's military activities to the Russian War Office. The president of the court asked General Michelson with what power Germany proposed to ally herself in 1913 against Russia. The witness asked permission to reply to the president only, and the request was granted.

**Physique of Mothers.**  
The Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees, having considered the reports prepared for them with regard to the physical welfare of mothers and children, have decided to designate certain urban areas in which they are prepared to meet the cost of erection and equipment of model welfare centres, to be controlled and maintained under an approved scheme by the local authority with the aid of imperial grants. The trustees are also prepared to consider favourably the cost of the acquisition or erection of a suitable building in London for the housing of a central bureau or institute of a national character, to serve as co-ordinating agency for all the various local and other organisations connected with infant and maternal welfare in England and Wales, and of a similar central institution for Scotland.

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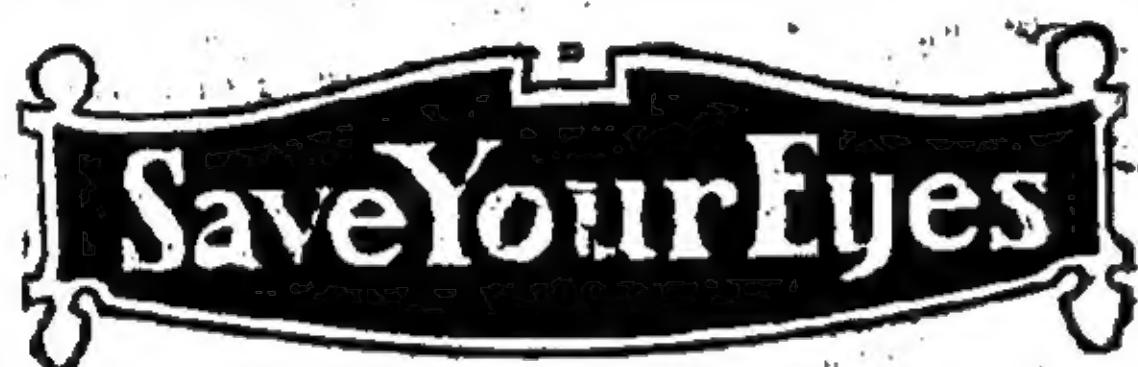
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1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.  
Applicants will be required to  
produce Passports or identifica-  
tion papers.

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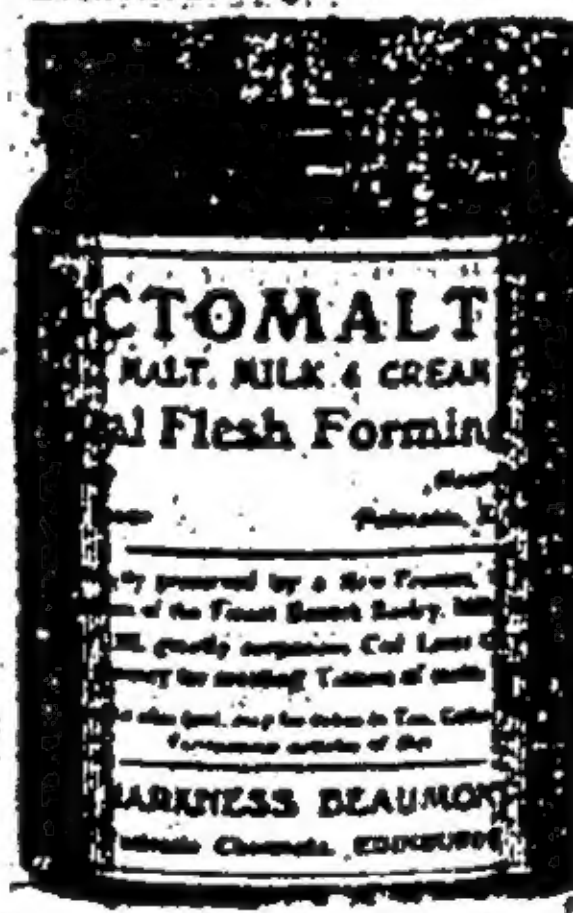
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## BIRTH.

MARSHALL.—October 8th. At Pak-hin-hok, Canton. The wife of G. N. Marshall of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

LANG-BEVAN.—On July 28, at the parish church, Nantwich, by the Rev. F. O. Poole, M. A., rector, Ernest P. H. Lang, Lieutenant 1st Reserve Battalion Monmouthshire Regiment, son of the late Mr. W. S. Lang, of Shrewsbury, Mon., and Mrs. Lang, Brent Knoll, Somerset, to Lily, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Bevan, Clytha Park, Newport, Mon.

## DEATH.

ORCHARD.—Killed in action Capt E. F. G. Orchard of the 8th King's Liverpool (Royal Irish) Reg. Late of H. K. Volunteer Artillery.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1917.

### "EDGED OUT."

We are gratified that our recent comments on the housing problem in Hongkong have resulted in further attention being directed to the question in the very pointed letter from a clergyman which appeared in our issue of yesterday. The writer of that letter is perhaps in as good a position as any man to know the facts of the situation, since his work takes him among the class most affected, and when he admits that we have in no sense over-stated the case, and that it is distressing to see the difficulties that many have to contend with in the struggle to maintain family life, there need be no wonder that great discontent prevails among Europeans of average means.

The whole basis of the trouble lies in the fact that Britishers in a British Colony are being, as the writer of the letter pithily puts it, "edged out" by Orientals. Here there is no need to raise the colour question in any disparaging sense; it is a mere statement of fact to say that Europeans are being ousted from what were formerly purely European residential areas, and the result is that the number of habitable houses suitable for European residence is becoming fewer and fewer. Thus only two alternatives present themselves—residence on the Peak (from which Chinese are excluded) or in one or other of the hotels, both, as a rule, too expensive for the class of people affected, and the latter leading to the breaking up of family life. The same difficulty is being felt in Shanghai, for, in commenting recently upon a like state of affairs, *McWard's Review* says:—"The landlords decided to let the Chinese come in, and here they are to day, many hundreds of thousands of them, to the great inconvenience, so far as living conditions are concerned, of the great body of foreigners resident here." The journal adds that the objection is really not one against Chinese as such, but is merely directed against the living habits of the Chinese masses. The trouble in Shanghai, we are told, is that although the Treaty creating it specifies that it was not apart for foreign residence and trade, "the legislation is all in favour of the landlord." Whether that is the trouble here also is a matter for argument, but there can be little doubt that the big rentals, which are offered landlords by wealthy Chinese are a by no means unimportant factor in the situation. The irony of the case in Hongkong is that a certain area (broadly speaking, above the Causeway level) is specifically defined by ordinance as a "European Reservation," but yet the same ordinance plainly states that nothing contained in its provisions shall preclude Chinese from residing in that area! In other words, it is a European Reservation in name only. In regard to the Peak district, however, no Chinese may reside there unless he has the permission of the Governor-in-Council. What the European of average means fails to understand is why, if the Government can set aside the Peak for European residence, it cannot do the same in regard to other localities where the cost of living would be less heavy. The well-to-do, of course, are not affected by the gradual but none the less alarmingly serious encroachments of Orientals; they still have the Peak and can, after the day's work, retire thither and live in full comfort, a privilege which is denied those who, on the middle level, are finding themselves becoming rapidly isolated in the midst of Chinese and Japanese families.

This is a matter which demands immediate and serious attention on the part of the authorities. Enough has been written about it, and sufficient can be heard concerning it in general conversation, to make it plain that this is no imaginary grievance. It is the most serious problem which Europeans here have ever been called upon to face, so far as living conditions go, and we share with our correspondent the hope that it is not beyond solution. As to ways and means, the Constitutional Reform Association, one of whose professed objects is to keep an eye on matters affecting the welfare of the public, might well make its long-overdue debut into active work by taking this question up, or, better still perhaps, the attention of the Government might be immediately drawn to it by way of question or resolution in the Legislative Council. Whatever the best procedure may be, the time for talking is past; action must be taken before conditions become absolutely unbearable.

## Those Jugglers.

The other day we drew attention to the annoyance caused in the streets by a number of youthful Chinese jugglers, but as yet we have seen no signs of any action being taken to cope with this decided public nuisance. For a combination of persistence, cheek and insolence, these youngsters take a lot of beating, and we do not know what the police are doing to permit them to annoy passers-by to their heart's content. The other day, in Queen's Road, we saw one of these little arches in the midst of a small crowd which had congregated on the pavement and to whom an Indian constable appeared to be laying down the law. Imagine our astonishment a few moments later when the juvenile juggler began giving a display for the special delectation of the constable, who appeared to enjoy the performance more than anybody else among the crowd. It must be a welcome relief for a weary constable on point duty to be able to count on little diversions like these, but what about the footpath obstruction by-law?

## Espionage On The Grand Scale.

It will readily be believed that when a man has versatility enough to be, just as he pleases—a ladies' hairdresser, a stockbroker's agent, a bogus company promoter and simultaneously find time to pose successfully as a millionaire with an entrée into French society, he is very likely to prove useful as a spy. Such seems to be the case regarding a certain Frenchman referred to in one of the latest telegrams to hand, against whom it is alleged that he had illicit dealings with no less exalted an individual than the ex-Khedive, who seems to have been so pleased with him that he made him a Pasha. All the time this notorious individual has been conducting his many and various activities he is alleged to have been acting on behalf of Germany, which country it must be admitted has quick discernment for the species spy. It is reported that no less a sum than \$1,600,000 was given by Germany to this individual to "create a separate peace with France." With such an enormous amount of money at his disposal it is small wonder that Bolo, which is the name of the individual in question, could swagger about as a millionaire and as a company promoter. Bolo, it is said, had the audacity to attempt to secure control of the French Press. Without knowing any of the details of how the said Bolo proposed to proceed with this latter part of his activities, we feel on perfectly safe ground in saying that not all the wealth of Germany, even at her most flourishing period, could bribe the great newspapers of Paris and the French provinces to betray their loyalty to their country and their country's glorious cause.

## A Timely Service.

The *London Daily News*, in uttering a warning against the tendency towards callousness, which, it rightly says, is the inevitable result of war, is performing a timely service not only to the unfortunate among our brave soldiers but to the nation generally. We are, in these days, much too prone to accept with fatalistic composure the daily record of misery, suffering and death which the war has brought about. Together with an ever-ready sympathy, we should possess a clear mind prepared to deal practically with the miseries which a little reflection and a little imagination bring vividly to us. Much has been done—and well done—to alleviate our soldiers' misfortunes, but it will probably be the case that less will be done than ought to be done if we do not bear in mind the sympathetic feeling which the *Daily News* seeks to create in our minds for those to whom we are so much indebted. To guard against such complacency, with its stultifying effect, and to be alive to the true needs of thousands of our soldiers who are so situated as not to come under the purview of the many organisations that exist for the alleviation of their misfortunes, should be the aim not only of the Government or of the so-called charitable institutions, but of the nation collectively and individually.

## DAY BY DAY.

BEWARE OF THE MAN WHO DOES NOT LIKE CHILDREN, DOGS, MUSIC AND LAUGHTER.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the 18th anniversary of the beginning of the Boer War.

## The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 9.5/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

## Investiture.

Invitations have been issued for an Official Investiture at Government House on November 6, at 9.20 p.m. The orchestra of the 26th Middlesex Battalion will be present.

## Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—S. J. David and Co. \$25.

## The N.Y.K.

Mr. B. Mori, Manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong branch, has left for a short trip to Japan and during his absence Mr. K. Akiyama, Sub-Manager, will take charge of the Company's business at this port.

## Opium Case.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, to defend a Chinese woman who was arrested yesterday whilst boarding the s.s. *Hengshan* for Canton, having in her possession 30 taels of prepared opium. The drug was concealed in her clothing. A remand was ordered, bail being fixed at \$2,000.

## A Valuable Ornament.

When a Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of a pearl-studded ornament, he stated that he was given it by a bricklayer who picked it up outside the old Supreme Court. He was asked to pawn it and the pawnbroker brought him to the station. The bricklayer had run away. Sergeant Blackman said the ornament was worth nearly \$300. A week's remand was ordered.

## Stolen Medicine.

A cargo coolie was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing 5 lbs. of Chinese medicine, valued at \$7, from the s.s. *Chinghing*. Inspector Gordon stated that whilst the coolies were having their noonday meal the defendant went into the hold, broke open a case and stole the medicine. After a chase he was arrested, and the stolen medicine was found tied round his waist. Defendant was sentenced to 28 days' hard labour.

## Hongkong-born.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, with being found on premises in New Street for an unlawful purpose. His excuse was that he thought it was an opium den. Four previous convictions were proved against defendant. Inspector Brazil said that the man claimed to be Hongkong-born, and could not be deported, but he thought that an Ordinance dealing with such men would soon be brought in. Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed.

## Alleged Conspiracy to Defraud.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with conspiring to defraud a tailor, of Jervois Street. The facts of the case were that two men went into the shop and said they wanted to buy some clothes. They chose some valued at \$15 and said they would go and get the money. The shopkeeper went with them and, when in Chater Road, one asked to be given the parcel and told the shopman to wait. The shopman refused to do this, wanting the money first. Thereupon the parcel was snatched from him and the men ran away, one of them being caught. It was he who was charged this morning. After hearing some of the evidence, his Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow morning.

## GRAIN FOR BELGIUM.

Dutch Boats Permitted to Sail.

The Hague, Monday, August 27.—The news from Washington that thirty or more Dutch vessels will be permitted to sail from the United States with grain owned by the Netherlands Government has been received with satisfaction here, although uncertainty still prevails as to the nature of the arrangements. It is learned authoritatively that the cargoes of all the Dutch ships in question amount to some 190,000 tons.

The first proposal of the American authorities was that permission to export these cargoes be granted on condition that two-thirds of them be turned over to the Belgian Relief Commission, but it was found that the amount of fodder was so large that the Relief Commission would be unable to take its share. Holland therefore offered to give the Commission such part of it as it was able to use, and to bring to this country for the Commission enough other grain to make up the stipulated quantity. This offer was not accepted. The American authorities finally intimated their willingness to release something more than 100,000 tons of cargoes on condition that the larger part should go to Belgium, and this is believed to be the arrangement which has now been agreed upon.

Passage of the released ships through the North Sea is now regarded as comparatively safe. Sailings of freighters to America will be resumed only if facilities for obtaining cargoes are assured. This whole subject is in suspension pending the outcome of the negotiations of the Dutch Mission to America.

The Belgian Relief Commission's portion of the cargoes is likely to be extremely welcome, as its provisioning is much behind, and 12,000 tons of grain was recently advanced to it by Holland. The relief steamer *Turbinia* arrived at Rotterdam from the United States to-day with about 6,000 tons of wheat.

The Minister of Agriculture to-day decreed that from September 2 the bread ration will be further reduced from 3 1/2 to 2 1/4 grams daily. Another regulation forbids the furnishing of bread with hotel and restaurant dishes.

## SAILORS ATTACKED IN CORK.

Set Upon by Gangs of Young Men.

Attacks on American sailors on September 3 are reported in a dispatch from Cork to the *Daily Chronicle*. It is said that gangs of young men paraded the streets and set upon the Americans, who were accompanied by their sweethearts.

One instance related is of two Americans who were attacked on the principal street of Cork, a young woman with them being insulted and having her hat torn off. The correspondent reports that the sailors did nothing improper or calculated to invite the attack, and as far could be learned, did not retaliate. They occupied on a tram car. All the girls who suffered at the hands of the crowds, the dispatch says, belong to the respectable middle class.

An attempt was made at 11 p.m. to break into places where Americans are staying, the dispatch continues, but after a short siege the attackers departed. Several parties paraded the streets, singing Irish songs and performing military evolutions. Some windows were broken. One party raided the premises of an officers' training corps and stole fifty-six rifles, thirty revolvers, and a number of swords, none of which had been recovered, the correspondent says, at the time of writing his dispatch nor had any arrests been made. He reports that he talked with several American sailors yesterday, and that they believed the affair was organised, but were not aware of the reason. They said they had been well treated hitherto in Ireland.

## JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"The Kaiser's Bust", says a *Telegraph* headline.—That's all right, but the Allies' one endeavour just at present is to bust the Kaiser.

"Surrey Policemen's War Bonus" says another.—Who said a policeman's lot was not a happy one?

"Hongkong Censors Criticised" says a contemporary.—Just as though that were anything new.

"Penny Railways" we read.—That doesn't affect us very much here in Hongkong. But we do sigh for a penny ferry.

Hongkong Tommies are wondering whether the drop in the dollar will also mean a drop in their chances of getting more pay.

We notice that the Dairy Farm Company has been spending a huge sum of money on preparing pig-runs. Are the Germans coming back after all, then?

The *New York Evening Post* says: "Women Behind the Guns."—And the best place for 'em too. It would be pretty rough luck after all they have done in this war to put 'em in front.

"A Sad Awakening" we read.—Presumably, this refers to General von Hindenburg on his birthday morn, when he received nothing more substantial than a bust of the "All-Highest."

"Taxi Whistling to Cease" says the *Times*.—These war measures do seem a bit burdensome at times. One wonders if the seamen in sailing ships will be prevented from whistling for a wind next.

We hear that Hongkong merchants have decided to refrain from forward buying in future, on grounds of high morality, and that several stockbrokers intend shutting up business for the same lofty reason.

A *Telegraph* headline states:—"Bad boots cost the nation a soldier."—Surely the Hongkong Defence Corps Authorities cannot need a more pointed warning than this. What could be more terrible than that bad boots should cost Hongkong a soldier?

In these hard times, we are wondering where the young Hongkong bloods get their money from to "plunge" in War Lottery tickets to an extent that promises terrific ruin if they don't win the first prize.

"Pessimism in the Church" we read.—There certainly is some cause for this in Hongkong now that the "pernicious chit-system" is to be knocked on the head. We suppose the Obairobes are wondering if their turn is to come next.

"Good Food Crops in 1917" says a headline.—If the prolific crop of Service complaints in Hongkong meant the dollar is as good, we shall soon be hearing of the Tommies receiving a little more of the stuff of life.

We have been asked by a correspondent if the no-chit system will mean an increase in "tipping."—Such a thing might happen, but it won't make much difference to the men who always had a friend to see at the other end of the room when the "boy" brought the chit along to sign.

"M. P.'s fight in Palace Yard" says a headline.—All we have to say is that they might have had a little more consideration than to scarp off-hand like that. The Police Reserve could have organised this little set-to in fine style. And look how charity would have benefited.

"Air Raid Warnings" says another.—They are badly needed in Hongkong where pedestrians in the streets never know when a plant pot or a bamboo washing pole will fall on to their unflinching craniums.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A French journalist, failing to catch sight of the redoubtable Lenin, gives his readers a pen picture of one of his intimates. "Picture to yourself a haggard, fragile, shabby little man, a little professor of a provincial college, who has had conjugal misfortune. He expresses the most violent and subversive ideas in a piping, colourless voice. When one hears him talk like that one cannot explain the secret of his influence, and when he speaks to a small gathering of the elect he apparently produces as little effect." It is said by an adherent, the outsider may be forgiven for being more puzzled than ever.

Dr. Lyttelton, late head master of Eton, speaking on "Religion and Education" at the Hampstead Garden Suburb, recently said a relative of his had confessed to him that after eight years' careful study of that discredited author, Euclid, he was at the age of 20 unable to tell the difference between an angle and a triangle. He himself, as a boy, was compelled to attend a class where a learned gentleman discouraged on trigonometry. For 13 weeks he had to listen to it without having the slightest idea what it was all about. He occupied the time by carving his name on a desk in wide and deep letters. That was no reason, however, why trigonometry should be condemned. Much the same result was brought about by the manner in which some teachers of religion introduced their pupils to the subject. The pity of it was that the pupils were not allowed to carve their names on the desk. If they were it might be claimed as an advance.

Mr. Arthur Henderson's first vote as an elector was cast for John Morley, who was standing for Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1892. When Mr. Morley stood for re-election Mr. Henderson worked hard for his return. He spoke at a great meeting in the town hall, following Sir Henry Fowler (afterwards Lord Wolverhampton) and preceding Mr. Morley. At the end of the meeting Mr. Henderson overheard two men discussing it. "How did the young man do?" said one. "Oh, you see, he is a Methodist preacher," was the reply. There is no doubt his experience as a local preacher had helped Mr. Henderson on the platform.

Lord Haldane's insistence upon the need for sweeping educational reforms would please the spirit of Matthew Arnold, who, in the sixties, carried the same war into the Philistine camp. What Lord Haldane now calls secondary education Arnold styled "middle class" education. But with the different emphasis of poet and scientist they meant the same thing. Schools for licensed victuallers (said the poet scornfully), schools for commercial travellers, schools for Wesleyans, schools for Quakers—to educate a middle-class in this way "is to doom it to grow up on an inferior plane, with the claims of intellect and knowledge not satisfied, the claim of beauty not satisfied, the claim of manners not satisfied." It was a bitter reproof for Matthew Arnold that of the 22 planks of Mr. Gladstone's platform there was not one labelled "middle-class education."

Women buying newspapers on the streets of Paris and reading them, page by page, on the spot, with tense interest, is the phenomenon recorded by an astonished French journalist. The ladies, he maintains, never in sixty days bothered about the daily news, the sittings of the Chamber and Senate, or contemporary politics. "But now the press no longer prints news only of man's world of politics," but throws open a window on that great horizon full of hopes and fears, of war. And French women buy the daily papers because they want to know how stand the fortunes of France—and of their loved folk.



## THE WAR OUTLOOK.

## What the Germans are Saying.

In the first weeks of July the Germans were confident that the Allies had made their great effort for 1917, and were now going to wait until next year, when the Americans would be ready to help. Major Morant, one of their most competent military writers, writing in the *Kreuzzeitung* of July 10th, even discussed with the Germans themselves did not begin an offensive. He quoted a brother military critic:—"One thought seems to be justified, however, that the High Command of the Central Powers might be able to exchange the defensive which they have so far observed for its opposite." He admitted that "attack is the German desire" and said that "at home we watch for signs of attacks and hold our flags ready." After discussing at some length the general situation, he remarked:—"We do not care for attacks which do not have certain prospects of success." "If our High Command has not so far decided on a great offensive in the West, it must be because they have concluded that our general situation does not yet require a decisive offensive by land. Our Navy is waging an offensive war with really destructive and thorough success. Nor do we require for political reasons any hurried change. This would be a gamble, and the German people can only be grateful to its leaders for their sense of responsibility in the sparing of German lives."

Ten days later in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, the same writer had plainly changed his mind and was thoroughly uneasy. "It is time," he wrote, "that an appeal from the highest places should recall the aim and the duty of the war to the remembrance of the German people, which remains sound at heart." It is of course plain that he would not have used the phrase "sound at heart," unless he had the best reason to fear that there was a great deal that was unsound in the corporate body of his nation, and he made it clear, that some of the unfortunates was in the army itself. The front demands and will be grateful for a clear pronouncement from those in authority. It has never understood the political activity of the last few months. The language it has been using about its sound and in whispers will be heard everywhere when the time comes. "Concentrated and perfectly organized force is not everything. Hearts must work as well as hands."

The Kaiser, in the words of his great ancestor, "ever the first servant of his people," or at least of the military section of his people, has responded to the appeal, and on August 1st issued a resounding Proclamation. His words are defiant:—"New nations continue to enter the war against us, but that does not frighten us." "Thus we stand erect at the close of this year, immovable, victorious, intrepid." There is however a subdued note:—"We must still continue the fight and furnish arms for it, but our people may rest assured that German blood and German zeal are not being gambled with for the empty shadow of ambition or for schemes of conquest and subjugation, but in defence of a strong and free Empire in which our children may live in security."

Unfortunately the Kaiser, like his new Chancellor and like his old Chancellor prefers the general phrases to exact statements. The defence of a strong, free and secure Empire seems a reasonable proposition, unless the words be interpreted in the way Germans have interpreted them in the past. The war against Denmark in 1864 was said to be a war of defence; the war against Austria in 1866 was said to be a war of defence; the war against France in 1870-71 was said to be a war of defence and yet each of these resulted in the territorial aggrandizement of Germany and the subjugation of unwilling peoples. Take the case of Belgium alone. The *Neue Post* of July 24th writes:—"How stands the German government towards Belgium? What is the meaning of the Chancellor's words about Germany's

## "FANTASTICS" SEASON.

## Opens at Theatre Royal To-Night.

A dainty dish designed for the delectation of the most fastidious palates will be served up at the Theatre Royal to-night by Frederic Shipman's "Fantastics"—a company of entertainers who, from all accounts, are exceptionally versatile artists. A medley of good items has been arranged, and among the numbers which are specially featured are two "kiddy" songs—"Mississippi" and "Everybody Pick up Me"—which will be given by Miss Saxon during the course of her act. Mr. Leonard Nelson will be heard in a badger of humorous items, and Miss Hilda Felstead will include the smart monologue, "Knitting," in her selection of contributions. Miss Elsie Black, the brilliant young flautist of the party, will contribute "Loin du Bal" and other numbers, and an attractive musical melange will be submitted by Misses Nellie Black and Fern French, who include vocal and instrumental solos, and duets in their offerings. Mr. Redhead Wilson will demonstrate the meaning of the term "Athletic Humourist"; Mr. Fred Keeley will feature "The Inebriate Dance," the number in which he has scored his greatest success; Miss Ivy Aldous will present a couple of quaint dances; Mr. Ray Traynor will juggle with the strings of the piano; and Mr. Bert Wiles will include ragtime and operatic items among his xylophone selections. The booking is at Moutrie's.

## TESTAMENTS FOR U.S. SOLDIERS.

One million khaki pocket Testaments for American soldiers and sailors at the front are included in the order placed with the American Bible Society through the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, according to an announcement made recently by James Wood, president of the American Bible Society. The Testaments will be furnished without cost to the Y. M. C. A. The first delivery of 100,000 New Testaments will be made early in October, and a slightly larger number will be made each succeeding month. Since May 1 over 400,000 readings of the Scriptures have been printed and sent out for distribution by the Bible Society among our soldiers and independently of the Y. M. C. A. programme.

Money for the printing of the Bibles will be raised by popular subscription under a "special fund for soldiers and sailors." The headquarters for the raising of this fund will be at the Bible House, Astor Place, under the direction of David Hinshaw, executive secretary.

frontiers "which must be for all time assured." One must concede that precisely here as formerly in Bethmann-Hollweg's speeches, many constructions are possible, and the English Prime Minister can appeal to the contradictory constructions of the sentence to be found in the German Press. The advocates amongst us of far-reaching frontier rectifications, as well as the majority which supported the peace resolution, have approved the speech in the Reichstag. How should a foreigner be able to form a clear conception of the views of the Imperial Government? The *Vorwärts* is even more clear. "Safety of frontiers," it says "generally means extension of frontiers, and in this way Mr. Lloyd George comprehends this word, in agreement with the German annexationist Press. If safety, that is, to say, extension of frontiers is an imperative necessity, then extension of territory is necessary, and it must be obtained by force." When the Kaiser and the German Chancellor have succeeded in extending their war-aims in terms that are intelligible to their own people, it will be time for the Allies to take their protestations of defence seriously.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

## WAR LOTTERIES.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—I am afraid I must disclaim all title to the rising good opinion of my kind "Admirer" for teachableness, judgment and criticism. If he will give himself the trouble to read such report of my last Sunday evening sermon as appeared in one of your morning contemporaries he will see I am still "obstinate in my errors," and have failed to profit by his instruction and admonition.

This is the sadder as there is no Ecclesiastical Authority of the kind he desires to discipline me for transgressing his canons of Scripture interpretation. I wonder if a court martial would meet the case: it seems rather serious. I should dearly enjoy it, especially if my friend could conduct the prosecution. But I rather fear, from his curious employment of words like *usurpation* and *persecution* and other little touches, that English may not be my friend's mother tongue, in which case he would probably be out of such a court. I am casting no aspersions, but the fact, if such it were, would somewhat diminish the weight of his judgment in a matter wherein English law and sentiment differ considerably from those of the Continent.

My opponent is anonymous, and possibly the circumstance increases, unconsciously, the cocksureness and air of finality with which he delivers himself on law, logic, ethics, philosophy, theology and Bible criticism. The anonymity however does not add strength to his position, and I have some right to enquire who it is that is charging me with distorting the Bible, with accusing other men of sin, with misreading my pulpit, and other offences, and now, because I do not choose to follow in interminable argument his reiterated accusations that gambling is all right, asserts that by tacit admission I have granted his case. There is a limit to newspaper discussion. I have given my views; my opponent has replied; it is about impossible for me to argue with a man who lays down that because the Bible does not prohibit a thing in express terms he is free to do it. On the same showing he is free to keep slaves, some say to keep a harem.

My opponent regards himself as free from sin because free from the Law in this matter. My view is that he is involving himself in a breach of the inner of law love which is compulsory on Christians. He does not see it so, and therefore, in spite of his assertion to the contrary, I do not charge him with sin. The only man about whose actual state of mind I know enough to think of assessing his blame-worthiness in myself, and I am often far from sure about him, for I do not, like your correspondent, find the morality of human actions a "simple" affair at all, but wholly the reverse.

My opponent affirms the right to dispose of his spare funds in the proportion of two for the purpose of alleviating, as he says, the sufferings of his brothers who are bleeding at the front and three for the pleasure of a "well permitted and recreative gamble." He asks who shall condemn him. I answer, not I. But I am free to think it to the last degree deplorable, and I do. This precious gamble in the name of charity is about the most colossal piece of public self-deception I have come across.

Yours etc,  
J. KIRK MACONACHIE.  
Hongkong, Oct. 10, 1917.

## YOUR BREATH?

Is it offensive? Is your tongue as clean as it should be in the morning? If not let



help you. They dispel constipation correct torpid liver, bad breath, foul tongue, bilious head ache. As gentle as nature. O' all chemists, or G. O. Williams' Medicine Co., 93 Eschen Road, Shanghai.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage  
and  
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK  
is  
SAFE MILK.

## HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

Hongkong Cricket Club v. Navy.

The following will represent the Club against the Navy on the Club ground on Saturday 13th October at 2.15 p.m.—T.E. Pearce (Captain), D.E. Donnelly, Capt. E. H. Gray, M. M. Mas, L. D. McNicoll, Ogl. B. H. Morgan, Lieut. Murray, H. E. Muriel, P. Sinton, V. Syme Thomson and H. H. Taylor.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on  
MONDAY, the 15th October, 1917.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.  
at No. 13 Austin Avenue,  
Kowloon.

The Whole of the Valuable Household Furniture comprising:

Tapestry covered couch and easy chairs, Blackwood cabinet, table, music stand, flower-stands and teapots, Brussels carpets lace curtains and ornaments, teak overmantels.

Teak sideboard, dinner wagon, dining table and chairs, dinner set, crockery and E. P. ware, etc., etc.

Also  
Teak double bedstead and cot, double wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak toilet tables and washstands, chest-of-drawers, geyser, etc.

Pantry and Kitchen requisites  
On view from Sunday the 14th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

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"NEDERLAND" AND  
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"  
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## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

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having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 17th instant, will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 20th October, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th instant, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE  
Agents  
Hongkong 10th October, 1917.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

GORDON  
ARROW  
Form Fit  
COLLARS

Both the top and the band are curve cut to fit the shoulders. This is an exclusive Arrow feature (PAT.) It assures a perfectly comfortable fit and improved appearance.

STOCKED BY  
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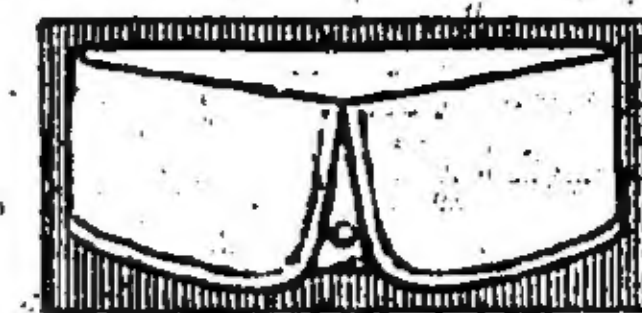
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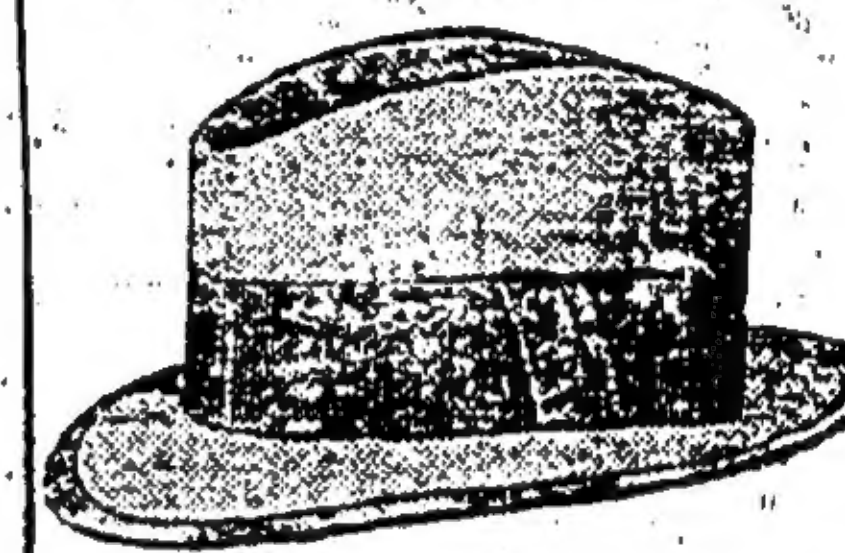
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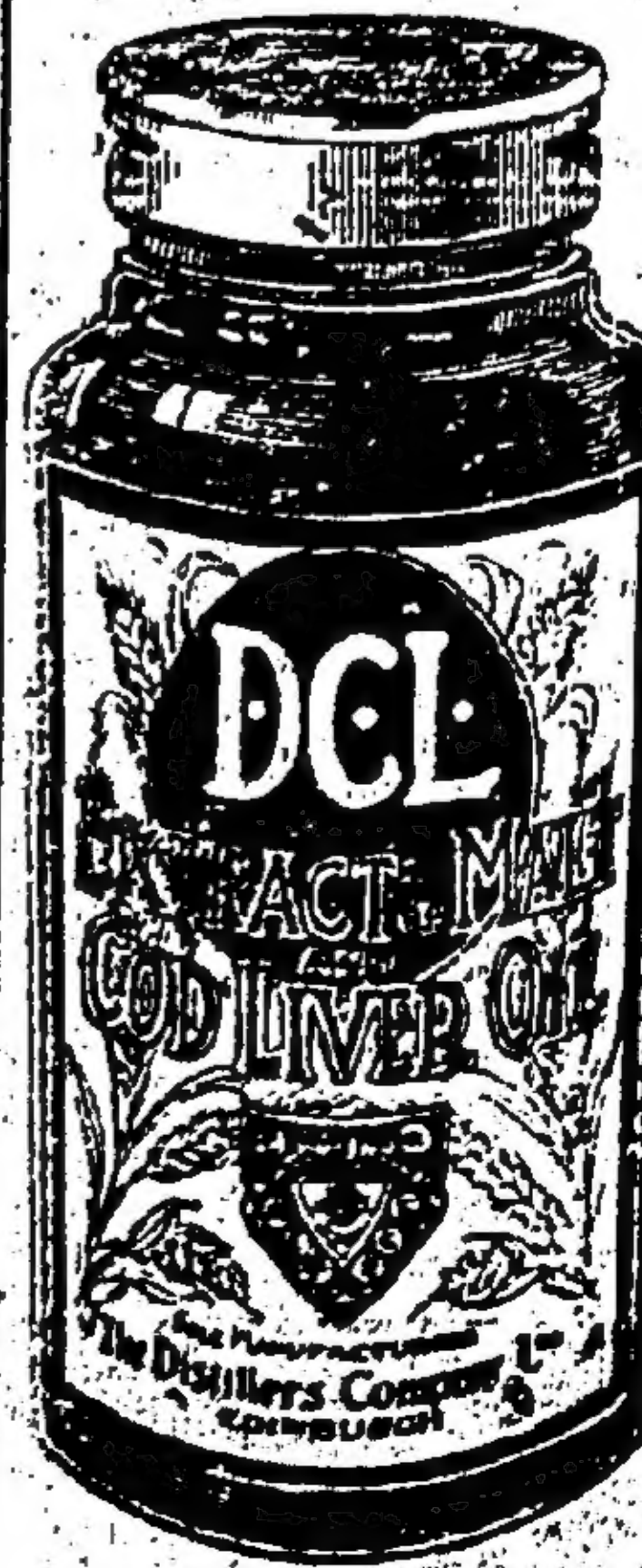
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E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.

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Destination.	Steamer.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, & Yokohama.	Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura	T. 15,130 [SATUR., 8th Dec., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.	Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara	T. 12,500 [MON., 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Katori Maru Capt. Kon	T. 21,000 [SATUR., 27th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 21,000 [WED., 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500 [SATUR., 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI and Kobe.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500 [SATUR., 20th Oct., at noon.
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Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgkins	WED. 10th Oct. at noon.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 16th Oct. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat., 13th Oct. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 13th Oct. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsang	Sun., 14th Oct. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Wed., 17th Oct. at d'light.
MANILA	Yusang	Sat., 20th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having ample accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kanton, Swatow, Luchuan, Taiwan and Labad Dap.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Qingdao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Large Greek Steamer Sunk.  
An Atlantic Port, August 28.—The Greek steamship Nea-Ellas, a vessel of 3,517 tons gross register which left Baltimore on May 30, with a cargo of grain for Italy, was sunk on June 9 in the Mediterranean by a German submarine, according to William White, a member of the crew, who arrived here to-day on a French steamer. No lives were lost. White said, the ship being sunk by gun fire after the crew had taken to lifeboats. They were picked up by a French cruiser and landed at Salonic.

Skipper of 57 at Helm.  
An Atlantic Port, August 28.—A British schooner in command of a skipper ninety-seven years old and a crew comprising men under the military draft age, is on her way to this port, according to advices received by the vessel's agents to-day. The skipper, Captain James Moore, of Farrabro, N. S., retired from active service some years ago, but because of the pressing demand for mariners, he recently notified the owners of the vessel that he was ready to take out a vessel. He is probably the oldest master of a ship on active duty to day.

Japan Building "M.M." Ships.  
In anticipation of a favourable settlement of the question of steel supply from America, Japan continues to accept orders for ships from other countries. It is reported from Osaka that the Messageries Maritimes, which has already bought several ships in Japan, is now negotiating with the banking syndicate in that city in connection with the payment for several more ships to be purchased. The "Japan Advertiser" has also learned that the Yokohama Dock Co. received orders for building ships from the Messageries Maritimes a few days ago. All negotiations regarding new ships between leading ship-building concerns and the representatives of France, Italy and England are reported to be making favourable progress.

Cargoes on Enemy Vessels.

With reference to the notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th July, relative to the release of Allied and neutral merchandise found on enemy vessels in Portuguese harbours, the "London Gazette" of 3rd August publishes a translation of the Portuguese Decree (No. 3246) of 18th July, 1917, of which the following are the material parts:—Article I.—The production of a guarantee is dispensed with in the case of the delivery of the goods referred to in article 32 of the decree of the 20th April, 1916, whenever in regard thereto claimants produce delivery orders issued by the owners of the vessels. Article II.—The goods referred to in the above-mentioned articles 32 of the decree of 20th April, 1916—which may have already been claimed, and respecting which a certificate, from the Legation of the Allied or neutral country to which the claimant belongs, has been presented by 31st August, 1917, declaring that the Government concerned with, up to the expiration of the period of one year counting from the date of the signature of the treaty of peace, indemnify the Portuguese Government against all claims by the shipowners, captains, or third parties up to the amount of one and one-third times the value of the said goods—may be handed over on an order from the Minister of Finance, provided the parties interested pay the expenses of unloading, storage, and conservation of the goods, as well as the Customs clearance charges on re-exportation, at the time the clearance is effected. Article III.—An extension hereby granted to 31st August, 1917, of the period for the presentation of all claims or documents relative to goods of the same origin. At the termination of this extended period no claim or document will be admitted, and all proceedings pending will follow their legal course. Article IV.—The decisions referred to in articles 34, 35 and 36 of the decree of 20th April, 1916, shall appertain to the Tribunal of Commerce at Mornago as regards the questions still pending in connection with the cargoes of the ships "Pancin," "Damas," and "India," requisitioned at that port.

A Cheque for £1,922,222,222.  
The largest cheque ever paid through the New York Clearing House was paid recently. It was signed by Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co., and amounted to £1,922,222,222. It was payable to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada.



NOTICES.

**WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.**

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.  
FORWARDING DEPT.  
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1550.

**KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.**

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.  
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.  
For freight and passage apply to—  
York Buildings, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1917. Agents.

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**  
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

"COLOMBIA" Oct. 10th.  
"VENEZUELA" Nov. 7th.  
"ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER DECKS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the outboard, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—  
Company's Office in  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Chater Road.  
Telephone No. 141.

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 6.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 11.00

**HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.**

WEDNESDAY, 10th OCTOBER, 1917.  
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

**THURSDAY, 11th OCTOBER, 1917.**

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.  
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,000. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.  
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

**MACAO TO HONGKONG.**

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

**EXCURSION TO MACAO.**

SUNDAY, 14th OCTOBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.  
S.S. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special insurance effected by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at the Macao Police Station for permits.  
Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

**FARES AS USUAL.**

**MACAO-CANTON LINE.**

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

**CANTON-WUHOW LINE.**

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.  
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuhow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa, by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAM and SANGAI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.  
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the  
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 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1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3331, 3333, 3335, 3337, 3339, 3341, 3343, 3345, 3347, 3349, 3351, 3353, 3355, 3357, 3359, 3361, 3363, 3365, 3367,



## BRITAIN'S EARLY WAR WORK.

Some French and Belgian Views.

A. J. Dawson writes:—M. Jules Destree's book, "L'Effort Britannique—August 1914 to February 1918," should be widely read on both sides of the Atlantic, and it is to be hoped that some competent hand may before long translate the talented Belgian writer's work into English, for this is a book which the English speaking peoples all round the world should know. It represents a fine tonic for all who are conscious of war strain.

To this deeply interesting volume's preface has been contributed by no less an authority than M. Georges Clemenceau, and thus we have under the one cover a briefly expressed French view, and the full and careful exposition of a well informed Belgian view, of Britain's early effort in the war. As everyone knows, the greater part of her effort has been made since February 1918. Here under is a very rough and ready rendering (by no means worthy of the writer's always distinguished pen) of M. Clemenceau's preface note:—

"This war is not being waged for the possession of a city, of a province, or of a colony. We are fighting for the liberty, for the very existence, of our race. The question to be decided is which of the two groups of belligerents is to survive, and to continue its history through the centuries. It is a death-struggle, to which each people will bring the last ounce of its treasure, the last drop of its blood."

"Millions upon millions are engulfed. When the last clause shall have been written at the foot of the treaty of Peace, how much of the old Europe will be left? What but ruins and graves? What will it matter to our soldiers? Let the war take, not only our sons, but our grandsons, we will not grudge them. We will give our possessions and our flesh and blood. All the wealth of our soil, all the resources of our will shall be cast into the melting-pot. The race must not perish."

"In our self-devotion, each one of us at times can see only his own will to conquer, and forgets the deeds of others, we are pressing to the supreme sacrifice. It is possible that, beyond the seas and the mountains—these also, our comrades in the struggle, are fighting with the same great effort and with the same determination of soul."

"It is a terrible moment when we ask ourselves this or similar questions. When the rower begins to fear that his fellow-oarsman is slackening, he is not far from feeling the whole weight of the oar."

"It is well, therefore, that from time to time a voice should be raised to tell the rest how far each has gone in the accomplishment of a common duty."

"M. Destree, in this book, tells us fine and comforting things about the naval and military efforts of England, and of the spirit of determination which inspires her."

"England did not wish for war; it is necessary to say this again and again, in her praise, and, unhappily, to add that she did not force it. Had it not been for the violation of Belgian neutrality, none can say when she would have drawn the sword."

"She is in the melee. By slow degrees, but with a determination which nothing can resist or disturb, great England has made herself into a military power. She has accumulated guns, shells, battalions. She bristles with four million bayonets. Wherever, in the whole vast world, there were odds-and-ends of Boche to pounce upon, the Tommies have rolled up their sleeves and swept that corner clean."

"We render thanks to the English Navy, that it has been able, without moving, without firing a shot, to nullify the German menace, to blockade the enemy, to ensure to our armies their supplies. So it is, this watch, though silent, is none the less grand."

"But that is not the English miracle. The miracle of England

## WAR MEDALS.

An American Comment.

The New York Evening Post, of August 30, says:—

"An inquisitive Reichstag Deputy writes the Kaiser asking why more Iron Crosses haven't been awarded, and why some distinction isn't made between those given for service at the front and those granted for doing detectable duty in the commissary department or elsewhere behind the lines."

His Majesty answers plaintively to the first part of the query that, with the current demand for ammunition and guns, he has already done about as much as the traffic would bear in distributing some two million five hundred thousand of these iron certificates of valour. To the second part of the question, Hohenzollern High Mightiness replies with more vagueness, which would seem to indicate that not all the brightly colored bars of ribbon worn on German chest expansions were attained by leading forlorn hopes. As yet we have not plunged for prodigality in decorations, though a Representative has just introduced a bill in the House "to provide for the award of Medals of Honour and Distinguished Service Medals to the Committee on Military Affairs."

The question is from the Congressional Record. Inexperience should not jump at the conclusion that the Committee is to receive these most cherished insignia. It is the bill which they are to receive. There are enough minor decorations, however, suitable to legislators. A Senator who has not unduly obstructed might receive a Good Conduct Medal. But in the main we should follow France and England in keeping our civilians bare of war-medals."

From Private to Lieut.-Colonel.

Great regret has been caused in Northamptonshire by the news of the death in action of Lieut.-Colonel Edgar Mobbs, Northants Regiment, once a famous Rugby three quarter. He was released a commission on the ground of age, so he joined up as a private.

is not on the sea. Dreadnaughts, cruisers, destroyers; these are but the English tradition. What has caused the old island to grow in the esteem and admiration of men is that for the first time in her thousand years of history she has ceased to be an island, and ceased to wish to be one. She has made herself one with the continent by means of her big handsome men who, pipe in mouth, toil so heroically in the Flemish trenches by her guns, her convoys, and above all by the lofty serenity with which she has accepted, on her ancient soil, the destiny of pain and of the all-absorbing struggle. It is fine, because it is not the work of an hour, but the inevitable result of ten centuries of history.

More than England, other nations have watered with their blood the epic battlefields of Europe. Other nations have borne more violent assaults, have met the onset of the Barbarians with wilder heroism. Not one is more resolved to carry out the task methodically to a decisive end. Not one has undergone so complete a metamorphosis in the exercise of its rights and the vindication of its independence.

"M. Destree, who, in the sense of the phrase as applied to Cambodia, is one of the most ardent 'commis voyageurs' of Latin thought and of the Latin enterprise, and who has ceased explaining Italy to the French only to tell the Italians about England, says these things, and many others, excellently well."

"This book will help to strengthen the confidence of our fighting men and of those behind them who sustain them with their energy. It will serve, no less, to make it clear to the laggards of the last Neutrals that the Entente must and will conquer, first of all because it has right on its side, but also because it has the strength."

## THE STRAIN OF WAR.

Holiday Makers at Home Find a Relax.

London, August 17.—A wise man was the Boston physician who said that, whereas he could do twelve months' work in eleven, he found it impossible to do twelve months' work in twelve.

That bit of practical philosophy has come home to a good many people at the end of the third year of the war. They have been compelled, on pain of a breakdown, to relax the strain under which they have so long been working, and to escape, somehow, from the "grand high pressure of bustle and excitement" that has become almost a condition of daily life in the metropolis and the big industrial centres.

In spite of an increase of 50 per cent. in fares, the August rush at the London terminals has exceeded anything known since the outbreak of the war. One hears reports of large numbers of intending travellers being turned away. This congestion is, of course, partly due to the diminished train service, but with all allowance for the difference that has made, it remains true that the demand for railway accommodation this year has been quite exceptional.

When one reached the holiday-resort region itself, one could notice in what respect this year's summer vacation differs from normal times. The number of visitors taking rooms for a few weeks or even months has been larger than usual. On the other hand there has been an almost total absence of the "day-tripper." He has been deprived of all his usual facilities. No excursion steamers have been running in the Bristol Channel, and the huge touring cars that used to make the Devonshire hedges so dusty have been out of commission. This has seriously affected the prosperity of such places as the quaint village of Olverly, beloved of so many Americans as well as English tourists.

Before the war the excursion steamers would sometimes bring in as many as 2,000 people in a day, most of whom would get luncheon and tea somewhere before going back to the boat. The caterers who used to make a great part of their livelihood by catering for these needs have had a great part of their yearly income cut off at a stroke.

Not only have the steamers ceased running, but the popular recreation of boating has temporarily come to an end. On all the piers and quays along the North Devon and West Somerset coast there was posted an official notice regarding all existing "pleasure permits" to be returned before the middle of July, and announcing that no new ones would be issued except to men over sixty years of age.

The demands of national service have thus switched off to other occupations the seaside boatman whose birth certificate does not date far enough back. The regattas and other local sports that used to give a fillip to most of these watering-places during the season have also been discontinued.

One feature of the changed conditions impresses itself upon every visitor soon after his arrival. Whoever he may be, he finds his movements restricted, and discovers that he is a person, if not under suspicion, at any rate under inspection. Whether he stays at a hotel, at a boarding house, or in lodgings, there is set before him a registration form which he has to fill in and sign without delay. He is required to state his surname, Christian names, nationality, and permanent address. If he is not a British subject, he must add his birthplace, his year of birth, his trade or occupation, and the place from which he has arrived. He must also declare whether he has served in any army, navy, or police force, and, if so, in which.

Before departure, he must give his new address or destination. On the reverse of the form is printed a warning that the penalty for failing to furnish the required information, or for giving false information, is a fine of £100 or six months' imprisonment. Persons who let rooms are also

reminded that they are liable to the same penalty if they fail to obtain these particulars from persons staying in their houses, or if they omit to keep a register of all their visitors over the age of fourteen.

Further, it is not prudent in these days to include a camera or a field-glass in one's seaside luggage. The use of such articles makes one immediately an object of attention from the vigilant coastwatchers. The orders as to the obscuring of lights visible from the sea are also drastically enforced. The local papers report every week prosecutions of careless visitors who have neglected to pull down their blinds at the prescribed hour, and in going over the country churches near the coast one observes that their windows are now heavily curtained on the seaward side.

On the other hand, there is in the country much greater freedom in food consumption than in London. In the country towns the tea-shops limit the bread-stuffs they provide for their customers, but in private houses there are few signs of any systematic voluntary rationing, and in the villages the supplies seem as bountiful as in peace time. If you take refreshment at a cottage that caters for the seasonal visitor, there will probably be set before you a loaf from which you may eat as much as you like, and you may sweeten your tea ad lib. from a bowl full of sugar.

The main indication, indeed, of the effect of the submarine campaign is to be seen on the journey down. All along the railway line waste strips of ground have been taken up for the growing of vegetables, usually potatoes. There has really been made, during the last few months, an enormous addition to the extent of land cultivated in the form of small allotments. The new zeal for kitchen-gardening is likely, some predict, to make a permanent difference to English life. There are estimated to be no less than 700,000 war-time allotment holders. They are organising themselves into a national union which will seek security of tenure by means of legislation. They are demanding that, if they should be compelled to give up their plots for building or other purposes, they shall obtain other allotments of equal value.

As the law stands at present, men who have helped their country in this time of stress by tilling allotments may be required to surrender them in January, 1919, when there will be many farmers and market gardeners ready to rent this land at high prices, thus lining the pockets of landlords who have done nothing to add to the fertility of the soil.

Plans are also being made for a co-operative system for the sale of surplus produce as well as for the co-operative purchase of implements and fertilisers. Already the effect of all this industry on the part of amateur agriculturists has been seen in the fall in the price of potatoes—a result which the edicts of food controllers had failed to secure without stopping the supply.

On the whole, one brings home the impression that the war has not soured the villages and country towns so acutely as London and the industrial centres. The ordinary routine of life is less interrupted. There is, no doubt, a shortage of various kinds of labour—one heard, for example, of a dearth of maids owing to the tendency of the country women to leave Devon or Somerset in order to take up the better paid munition work in Birmingham—but not to such a degree as to impose on those who remain the pressure that has long been felt in London.

In the little country shops, with their small turnover, the pre-war stocks of goods are not yet exhausted, and one may purchase some articles that for months past have been unobtainable in London. The war does not seem so much to be part of the very atmosphere one breathes. One may walk a whole day along the streets and roads without meeting as much khaki as one encounters in any part of London in a quarter of an hour. This sense of remoteness from the war is heightened by the absence of the newshy, with his succession of special editions all day long. In the country one may, or may not, get a newspaper in the morning.

At the quarterly meeting of the Hongkong Missionary Association, held yesterday, the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting of the Hongkong Missionary Association desires to record its protest against the introduction of the Lottery system in connection with the effort to raise money for the British Red Cross Society. It feels that the system is morally indefensible as being indistinguishable from any other form of gambling."

A Church View.  
Church Notes, the St. John's Cathedral, periodical says:—We much regret that a public lottery has been chosen as one of the methods for obtaining money for the funds of the Red Cross Society. Whilst gambling is not one of the greater sins, yet it has been generally regarded as having a pernicious effect, and is plainly opposed to Christian precepts. Whilst it has been tolerated in various forms, it seems a pity, especially in China, that it should be practised so openly and publicly sanctioned.

## HONGKONG WAR LOTTERY.

Condemned by Local Missionary Association.

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## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of October 9 as follows:—

The Chinese business community in America has wired to the Canton Authority strongly protesting against the speech of the head of the Japanese Mission in favour of the extension of the Moore doctrine to China.

It is reported that Luk Wing-tung will make himself Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the provinces of Kwangsi, Hunan and Fukien. The first step is to clear out Fu Leung-shan and others from Hunan, then to concentrate all the armies in Wuhsang for the purpose of proceeding to the North. It is also reported that Tong Kai-yui, Tachan of Yunnan, has accepted the appointment of 3rd Generalissimo.

Dr. Sun, on receiving information that Sun Heng-ye, the ex-Minister of Interior, is on his way to Canton, has appointed Kong Ching-kai to go to Hongkong to meet him.

Two delegates from Lung Chai-kwong have arrived at Nanning and had an interview with Luk Wing-tung.

The Financial Ministry in Peking has sent a circular telegram to all the provinces prohibiting Dr. Sun Yat-sen's war bonds from being taken up by anyone, and declaring that the loan is not recognised by the Government.

A grand review of troops by the Tachan and high officers will take place to-day on the Eastern parade ground to celebrate the anniversary of the day on which the Republican Army first arrived in Wuhsang.

For the Troops.  
We desire to acknowledge with thanks a parcel of papers for the troops from Mr. E. Howard.

A Rough Trip.  
The s.s. Loonggang, which brought "The Fantasia" to Hongkong this morning, was over twenty-four hours late. Owing to bad weather, the steamer anchored off Ureigdor for twelve hours, fearing a typhoon, and on the resumption of the voyage extremely bad weather was encountered. One night, to make matters worse, a tidal wave struck the boat, and did a great deal of damage, though fortunately no lives were lost.

—in many places it is impossible to procure one except on order—but from that time there is no news coming for the rest of the day. Yet if one is tempted to think that the rural districts are not paying their part of the price of suffering, one has only to enter any village church; and glance at the "roll of honour" in the porch.—"V. W. R." in the New York Evening Post.

## "OUR DAY."

Lady May Ross Fund.

Subscriptions already acknowledged...	\$3,455
Victoria Recreation Club	80
Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd.	50
Mr. Leo D'Almeida e Castro	50
Anonymous	50
Mrs. A. E. Hodgins	15
Mrs. Hooper	10
Subscriptions through Hon.	
Mr. Lau Chu Pak	50
Colonel Hau Pui Lie	50
Mr. Leung Shi Yik	50
Mr. Leung Kwei Tin	25
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak	25
Mr. Ho Fook	25
Mr. Chan Kai Ming	25
Mr. Chan Shan Shan	25
Mr. Chan Tung Shang	20
Mr. Li Po Kwei	10
Mr. Lo Cheung Shin	10
Mr. Chan Yue Ting	10
Mr. Ip Sui Chi	10
Mr. Yau Yik Chi	10
Mr. Choi Cheong...	10
	330
	\$4,040

## EUROPEAN SENTENCED.

Six Months for Fraudulent Conversion.

The case was continued at the Police Court this afternoon. Before Mr. J. E. Wood, in which Ivor Thomas Jones was charged with fraudulently converting to his own use two sums of \$100 and \$150, the property of Hugh Talloch.

Mr. Reid, Secretary of the Marine Engineers' Guild, produced the letter of dismissal which he sent to defendant, and also the agreement made when defendant joined the Guild as local secretary. This agreement expired at the end of July. It was agreed that at the termination of the agreement a month's notice either side should be arranged.

Mr. A. H. Barlow, sub-manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, said defendant had not paid \$350 to the credit of the account of Mr. Talloch.

Defendant stated that he did not wish to say anything or to call any witnesses.

His Worship said he found defendant guilty of misappropriating the \$100 belonging to Mr. Talloch, and the \$250 belonging to the same gentleman. He would have to go to prison for six months' hard labour.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Orders of the Day for Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council are:—

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Eight million three hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and ten Dollars to the Public Service of the year 1918.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the licensing and control of places where persons are lodged for hire.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the deportation of undesirable persons.

Visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Shipman arrived in the Colony to-day and are staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

Cinema Enterprise.

Among the passengers by the s.s. Loonggang to-day was Miss MacLennan, who is preparing to have shown in Hongkong some very special cinematograph features. She is arranging an Eastern tour, which will be opened here, and is working in conjunction with arrangements made by Mr. Frederic Shipman.

## MISS ADVENTURES.

She Drills for France.

Harold Bagbie writes in the Daily Chronicle as follows:—

Any morning you may see her in Hyde Park, drilling among the unastonished sheep with an energy which makes the wounded Anzac, gazing at her from under green branches, forget to pull at his pipe.

She marches in a neat brown uniform, with good square-toed shoes, and a felt hat, which only a most impudent face can make rakish. She looks business, and she means business. She is there in the Park, careless of grins and stares, because she is going to France. She is not going to storm German trenches, or drive Tanks into German wire, or fly over German lines in a two-seater; she is going there to scrub floors, to cook dinners, to keep accounts, to dispatch telegrams, to attend to the telephones, to repair appliances, and to lead a hand generally in affairs behind the firing-line. Why? In order to release fighting men.

But why does she drill? Because there are no stragglers in France; because she will be moved about as a military unit; because discipline is good for the mind.

Look at her, marching among the browsing sheep, marking time in front of a gaping crowd, wheeling, turning, forming fours, standing easy, with her officer, smart as paint, heaving up her shoulders as she shouts her orders across the shelving lawn. What do you make of the English Miss? Of what stuff do you think she is composed, to stand the stares of the crowd and the discipline of military drill?

One of them there has given up a safe job at £7 a week to go to France for 22s. or 23s. She must be that bright-eyed, fair-haired, intelligent girl who does not lift her feet too high in marking time, and does not press her shoulders too far back when standing to attention. Some of these girls overdo things (these are the anxious ones), and some underdo things (these are the mentally slow). I would undertake to tell any girl's character there in the ranks from the way she lifts her feet off the ground in marking time.

Some of them are ladies of leisure, some are shorthand clerks, some are domestic servants, some are from printing works, and some are post office officials. The glamour of France has lighted a candle in their souls. It is France which calls them. The passion for France makes a democracy of all these various English girls. They forget class. They become an army.

Their headquarters are to be found in the Connaught Club. Here they spend three weeks before "going to the front." When they enter they have to undergo inoculation, an inconvenience, the effects of which last for a fortnight. During these three weeks they learn nothing but military discipline. They are there only to accustom their minds to a rule of life which is iron for men and iron for women. They must submit, or goody-bye France. They submit cheerfully, liking it.

When the order comes for a draft to be dispatched, these girls pack their kits, form up in line, and march off with a swing which would intoxicate the Guards. It is splendid to watch them go; it is more splendid to reflect what it means.

For these, marching gallantly to France, just as if they were all sisters and children of One God, and a God who is more particular about the cleanliness of the heart than any contradictory opinion about the latter ditch, go the cook and the typist, the waitress and the hanting girl, the scrubbing charwoman and the motorist, the storehouse woman and her ladyship's daughter—all swinging along in the camaraderie of a great cause, and all bound together with the cords of a new affection. There has been nothing before in our history to compare with it.

Don't you hope they may all come back on the arm of Valour in a shower of confetti?



## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

**Straits Export Duties.**  
For the period from September 14 to 20 the value of the highest grade of rubber was fixed at two shillings and ninepence per lb., and the duty on cultivated rubber on which export duty is leviable on an ad valorem basis in accordance with the Rates under the Customs Duties Enactment was assessed on a price of \$145 per picul for all grades, and the additional duty of five per cent. ad valorem imposed by section of "The War Taxation Enactment 1916," was levied.

**Home Commercial and Produce Markets.**  
London, August 15.—The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent., the open market rate for short loans is still 4½ per cent., and discount for four months Bank bills 4½ per cent. The silver market has shown decided firmness, and bars are still quoted at 41½ per oz. The Rubber share market has developed pronounced strength and quite a good business has been transacted at a general improvement in prices. The London office of the Yokohama Specie Bank states that the operation of the sinking fund for the year 1917 has been carried out by way of purchases on the market, and that bonds for \$65,000 (nominal) have been so purchased and are now cancelled. Office has met with good competition at steady to dearer rates. Sugar remains firm. Peppers remain firm, but quiet. Rice is dull and unchanged. Plantation Rubber is fairly steady, standard No. 1 Crepe being now 2s. 6d. per lb., and smoked sheet 2s. 4½ per lb. Fine hard para is 3s. 2½ per lb. Straits tin is \$242 5s. to \$242 10s. for cash, and \$278 10s. to \$239 for three months' delivery.

**Rubber Qualities in a Chinese Bark.**  
The American Consulate General at Shanghai from time to time has received from firms in the United States small samples of a bark which originates in China, and which is said to possess certain rubber qualities of possible commercial importance. The bark has been identified, with the assistance of Mr. Frank N. Meyer, agricultural explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, who is now in China. Mr. Meyer, in speaking of the bark, states:—It is "Chung," also called "Shih Mien." The names mean respectively "tree of heart" and "stone cotton." The scientific name is "Eucommia almoides." In horticultural journals the name "hardy Chinese rubber tree" has been used, and it has been suggested that this tree should be cultivated for its caoutchouc contents. Preliminary experiments made in France, however, have shown the caoutchouc contents to be too small to compete with tropical trees and vines which produce the same article. This tree is found cultivated around houses in Szechuan, Hupeh, So, Kansu, south-western Szechuan, and Chekiang, and the bark is used as a medicine for heart diseases. It is said that opium smokers especially are benefited by its use. Wilson, in his book "A Naturalist in Western China," states that this bark is also used as a diuretic, a tonic, and an aphrodisiac. The Department of Agriculture has been distributing these last years several hundreds of small trees, and the plants seem to be hardy, even in Central Kansas. In my opinion it is not very ornamental, looking something in between an elm and a mulberry. It will be seen, says the U. S. Consul at Shanghai, that the bark is utilised in China for its supposed medicinal properties only. It does not appear in the Customs returns as a separate item of export, and if there are any exports the quantity is negligible. Further, the sources of supply are in rather remote and for the most part inaccessible districts, it is doubtful if any foreign firm would care to handle this article, as it seems to be unknown on the local market. It is stated that, perhaps on account of its supposed medicinal value, the local price of this material at points of production is relatively high—nearly \$1 per catty (11½ lb.) for crude bark at the place of collection.



# OUR DAY

18th OCTOBER 1917.

## DRAWING OF WAR BONDS

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WILL PRESENT

FREE

ONE TICKET  
FOR EVERY \$20.00  
WORTH OF GOODS  
FOR CASH ONLY  
PURCHASED IN THEIR STORE  
(SHIP CHANDLERY DEPT. EXCEPTED).  
TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED  
FROM SEPTEMBER 26 TO OCTOBER 16.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

**Sumitomo Bank.**  
The Sumitomo Bank in their eleventh half yearly report, show a net profit for the half year of ¥1,717,771, of which amount ¥600,000 is to be paid in dividends. Half a million yen are placed to the Reserve Fund and a balance of ¥516,832 in carried over to the next half year.

**Japanese Textiles in New Markets.**  
Though the export of Japanese woven goods to China still remains dull, business in this line with Indian firms has become quite brisk of late and many exporters have secured a number of orders, says the *Kobe Herald*. The demand for Japanese textiles in Bangkok, Saigon, Annam and neighbourhood, through French exporters in this country, is quite significant and contracts for about 3,000 bales of Japanese shirtings are reported to have been concluded. For some months no inquiries for these Japanese goods were received, but it is worthy of attention that some Indian firms have recently commenced negotiations for Japanese T.Oloth and other cotton tissues. This is due to the fact that prices for this line of merchandise have dropped seriously, and Indian business men now see some prospect of a profit in importing the Japanese goods. According to the latest report from China, Chinese merchants are now importing British textiles owing to the fact that the Japanese goods have advanced very much in price, but of late, this business has taken a turn and, as the result of the high price of silver, they are now able to get a profit by importing the Japanese goods. Such being the case, it is expected that there will be a brisk business in the Japanese goods with China in the near future.

**Shanghai Share Market.**  
Messrs. A. L. Anderson and Co. in their Weekly Share Circular, dated Shanghai, September 29,

state:—The crash in sterling exchange has quite unsettled the market and little attention has been devoted to share-dealing. Would-be purchasers of Rubber and debentures are a little more liberal in their firm, but holders, emboldened by cheaper silver, seem determined to wait. There seems to be a general opinion that exchange is likely to recover, and until this has been just fixed or otherwise, the market will probably continue to mark time. Today's opening rate for T/T on London was 4/3 the dollar rate being 72.2. New Loan.—Telegraphic information is to hand from London that the Government will commence on 2nd prox. the issue of a new 5 per cent. Loan repayable in five, seven and ten years at a premium of 2 per cent., 3 per cent., and 5 per cent. respectively. Company Meetings, etc.—Consolidated Rubbers: The Secretaries announce the payment of an interim dividend of Tls. 0.12 per share on 11th proximo. Shanghai Pahang: The balance of profit after payment of the 10 per cent. interim last July is shown as Tls. 18,282.97 which with Tls. 2,263.44 brought forward will permit of the payment of a final of 9 per cent. and the carrying forward of Tls. 2,353.41.

**A Brighton Visitor.**  
Just 18, Morris Greenberg obtained rabbit skins valued at £520 from a wholesale furrier by representing that he had an order from a Manchester firm. Having sold them, he bought a motor-car, posed as a person of position, was traced to a fashionable hotel at Brighton, and was sentenced at Old-street to six months' hard labour.

## VISITING

THE HOME OF



# PRIMO BEER

stocked and sold by all Wine & Spirit Merchants, Hotels and Clubs.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

A.—SELLERS; B.—BUYERS; C.—NOMINAL.	
OFFICIAL PRICES.	
BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks b.	\$655
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons n.	\$320
North China b.	110
Unions b.	\$765
Yangtzes b. ex 73	\$201
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires n.	\$131
H. K. Fires b.	\$298
SHIPPING.	
Douglases b.	\$78
Steamboats sa.	\$17.50
Indos (Del.) sa.	\$944
Indos (Pref.) n.	\$35
Shells n.	107/6
Ferries s.	\$28
REFINERIES.	
Sugars n.	\$82
Malabons s.	\$29
MINING.	
Kailans b.	40/-
Langkats n.	14
Raubas s.	\$2.50
Ironohs n.	28/-
Urals n.	30/-
Oriental Cons. n.	28/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.	
H. K. Wharves b.	\$83
Kowloon Docks sa. & d.	\$117 1/2
Shai Docks n.	7 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals b.	\$89
H. K. Hotels sa. & b.	\$90
Land Invest. n.	\$88
H'phreys Est. n.	\$6
K'loon Lands n.	\$30
Shai Lands s.	7 1/4
West Points n.	\$85
Reclamations n.	\$115
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos b.	160
Kung Yiks b.	15 1/2
Kung Cottons b. & d.	11 1/4
Yangtzepeos b.	5 1/2
Oriental n.	40
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos n.	\$64
China Light & P. b.	\$4
Providents s.	\$74
Dairy Farms b.	\$21 1/2
Green Islands b.	\$7.25
H. K. Electrics n.	\$48
H. K. Ice Co. n.	\$149
Ropes b.	\$27
Steel Foundries n.	\$10
Trams, Low Level sa.	\$6.10
Trams, Peak, old s.	\$8 1/2
Trams, Peak, new s.	cts. 90
Laundries b.	\$13
U. Waterboats n.	\$8
Watsons s.	\$6
Wm. Powells s.	\$6.50
Morning Posts n.	\$29

CONVERTED TO GOLD WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 10, 1917.  
**BENJAMIN & POTTS.**  
Share and General Brokers.  
Princes Building.  
Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

October 6th, 1917.	
SELLING.	
I/T	2/9 1/4
Demand	2/9 3/4
30 d/s.	2/9 1/4
60 d/s.	2/9 3/4
4 m/s.	2/10
T/T Shanghai.	Nom.
T/T Singapore.	118 3/4
T/T Japan.	129 3/4
T/T India.	Nom.
Demand, India.	Nom.
T/T San Francisco.	66 1/4
so & New York.	157
T/T Java.	157
T/T Manila.	3.95 1/4
T/T France.	3.95 1/4
Demand, Paris.	3.87
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C.	2/10 3/4
4 m/s. D/P.	2/10 3/4
6 m/s. L/C.	2/11 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne.	2/11 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco.	67 3/4
so & New York.	157 3/4
4 m/s. Marks.	Nom.
4 m/s. France.	4.01 1/4
6 m/s. France.	4.08 1/4
Demand, Germany.	Nom.
Demand, New York.	65 1/4
T/T Bombay.	Nom.
T/T Calcutta.	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta.	Nom.
Demand, Manila.	133
Demand, Singapore.	118 3/4
On Haiphong.	49 1/2 prem.
On Saigon.	49 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok.	55 1/2
Overseas.	7.5 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	47.00
Bar Silver, per oz.	45 1/4
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
DISCOUNT PER \$100.	
Chinese.	20 cts. places 1 1/2 dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. places 1 1/2 dis.	
Hongkong 20 cts. places 1 1/2 dis.	

## BANKS.

**BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

**BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.**

行銀業實法中

Capital (1/4 Paid up) ... 5,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Fernette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and HAIGON.

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Bank of New York & Co.

IN ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBAN KIN.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352

5, Charter Road, Hongkong, 20th August, 1917

**NOTICES.**

**PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE

10.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

## BANKS.

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling £7,500,000 at 21/-

—\$15,000,000

Silver ... \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. E. D. Wood, Chairman

Hon. Mr. E. D. Wood, Chairman

Hon. Mr. E. D. Wood, Chairman

Hon. Mr. E. D. Wood, Chairman

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Hon. Mr. E. D. Wood, Chairman

Hon. Mr. E. D. Wood, Chairman

Hon. Mr. E. D. Wood, Chairman



**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

10. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined using a spectrophotometer (Shimadzu UV-1601U) at 663 nm and 646 nm, respectively. The concentrations of *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were calculated using the following equations: